The Great Revolution. The result of the elections held on Tuesday last come in slowly. The great reaction in public sentiment seems to find no sympathy in the telegraphic wires. The news appears to be entirely too ponderous for that means of communi estion, which compels us to rely upon the mails for intelligence.

New York gives SEYMOUR twelve thousand majority and elects reventeen Democratic and tourteen Abolition Congressmen. In the present Congress there are only four Democrats from that State. Lincoln had 50,136 majority two years ago and last year the fusion ticket had over 107,000 majority. Glorious New York.

New Jersey gives ten thousand Democratic majority on the popular vote and elects four Democratic and one Abolition Congressmen. From Wisconsin the news is favorable to !

Democrats. The Democrats elect two certain. and perhaps three of the Congressmen POTTER is defeated beyond a doubt. M chigan, in 1860, gave Lincoln over twenty

two thousand majority over all candidates, and now the Republicans carry the State by a lean majority.

The news from Minnesota, although meager, show large Democratic gains. The Democracy of Illinois have achieved

brilliant triumph. Says the Chicago Times: Illinois, God bless her! She is Democratic all over. In twenty-seven counties the Democratic gain on the popular vote is 9,000, Lincoln's majority in the State in 1860 being 11,946. At the same ratio of gain in the remaining counties, the

aggregate Democratic majority will be not less

than fifreen thousand. Nine of the fourteen Congressmen are Demo crats, with a chance for the defeat of Lovejoy by Henderson. The present Congressional delegation stands five Democrats and four Republicans. The Democratic gain is, therefore, at least the gain of the State under the new apportionment. The Democrats have cert inly carried both branches of the Legislature, insuring the election

successor of Douglas, and insuring a great many other good things. God bless Illinois!

### The Next Congress.

The political character of the next House of Representatives was determined in the elections held on Tuesday last. The following statement based upon the elections already held and a fair estimate of the result in the States which are yet to elect members will show the probable complexion of the next Congress:

The States which have already elected send members as follows: Maine, Democratic one, Abolition four; N. Jersey, Democratic four, Abolition one; New York, Democratic seventeen, Abolition fourteen; Pennsylvania, Democratic twelve, Abolition twelve; Ohio, Democratic fourteen, Abolition five; Indiana, Democratic seven, Abolition four; Illinois, Democratic nine, Abolition five; Iowa, Demoratic one, Abolition five: Wiscon-in, Democratic two, Abolition four; Michigan, Abolition six; Massachusetts, Democratic one Abolition ten; Oregon, Abolition one; Kansas, Abolition one; Minnesota, Abolition one. Total, Democratic sixty-eight, Abolition seventy-three. To this list add the border States men, who will go with the Democracy-Missouri eight. Kentucky eight, Maryland six, Delaware one, Western Virginia two-total, twenty five. Those to be elected will result as follows: Connecticut, Democratic three, Abolition one; Missouri, Abolition one; Vermont, Abolition three; Rhode Island, Abolition two; New Hampshire, Democratic one, Abolition two; California, Democratic three. Total, Democratic seven, Abolition nine-making the Democratic and border State strength, who will act similarly on the ne gro question: Democrats, ninety nine; Abolition is s, eighty three-a Democratic majority of sixteen in the House. The Democrats gain twenty seven Congressmen in the recent elections, which causes the immense change of fifty four in the House. The gain on the popular vote foots up four hundred and sixty two thousand for the De-

#### Will They Ever Learn Sense! The Administration and its minions continue

to make political arrests throughout the country. The bastiles, and forts and Government buildings are nearly full and the work of persecution continues unabated. While free men speak in de fense of constitutional liberty, the alarm of conscious wrong doing seizes upon the men at Washington and they stand confronted by an indignant people. Desperation impels them on to acts of vengeance, and the voice of a free press and free speech is hushed by the arbitrary power of a mad and tanatic Administration.

The last freak of condemned and usurped audozen "unconditional Union men have been seized and imprisoned because they signed a petition to the President asking the removal of Major General John E. Wo L, commandant at that post, on account of his "lack of judgment and discretion," and because his great age unfits him for the duties of active service. The gentlemen thus arrested and carried off are the most devoted Union men of Maryland, and, amongst them, is one of the military aids of Governor BRADFORD, the Union Governor of the State.

Governor BRADFORD demanded and the Presi dent ordered the release of these innocent prisoners, whose only offense was that they regarded Woot as an imbecile old man-fast verging to senility and second childhood. If that be an offense, we fear there are thousands who think that the whole Administration is about in the same interesting condition, or something

The elections in the Northwest prove quite satisfactorily that confidence in our rulers is clean gone in this latitude. It men will act the tool, or the knave, or the tyrant, how can honest people help seeing it? It is the duty of the Administration and its Abolition Generals to learn common sense, and to consider that the cit zens of this nation have yet some interest in the Government. A minority President, and his Cabinet. are not yet installed at Washington, booted and spurred, to ride rough shod over the liberties of the people. Thank God for that!

THE CONDITION OF GENERAL MCCLELLAN'S ARMY - A gentleman who visited Gen. McClel-LAN'S camp recently, writes to the Philadelphia

Ledger: The officers who accompanied us pointed out a number of the men who had neither shoe, stocking. drawers, shirt, overcoat, blanket or tent A pair of torn pantaloons, not sufficient to hide their nakedness, and a portion of what was once a entire clothing of these poor fellows. A large pile of ashes in the midst of the camp was pointel out to us as the place where these poor solwere yet warm from the fire of the preceding day. resting place and protection from the frosty night's air. Quite a number had their feet

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times. From Washington.

Rumors of Fo eign Intercention-The Danger of Administration in displacing Gen. McClellan from the Chief Command-Intercention may be overted by restoring him to that Position. WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.

There is a feeling of great uneasiness in official circles here in regard to the real condition of our foreign relations. Having no Minister at the Spanish court, none at Paris (for Mr. Dayton is as good as none), and a very inefficient one at London, the Government is entirely dependent upon intelligent Americans who may chance to be in those countries for any reliable accounts of the state of public feeling there, or of the probable intentions and designs of those three power ful governments! These accounts, at present, are of the most gloomy character. The results of the war, so far, have by no means verified the assurances that have been sent to those countries, from time to time, by Mr. Seward. The neutral ity of England and France has been preserved up to this time by solemn assurances se it thither by Mr. Seward that the rebellion was but a triffing insurrection-that it would very soon be quelled -that it would be over in thirty days, in minety days-and, latterly, constant reiterations of the song that the rebellion is at its last gasp, that the backbone of the rebellion is broken, that the rebel army is disorganized and will not fight any more, &c. The events of month after month show how utterly destitute of truth all these assertions are; and it is said that foreign governments are now convinced, not, indeed, that our Government is unable to maintain itself, but that the present Administration can not bring the war to a successful termination.

If it be true that the governments of England and France are convinced that such is the fact, then there can be no doubt that the prevalent rumors of speedy recognition are well founded. The distress and suffering in both of those countries is caused solely by their having received no cotton from America since the war broke out. Up to that time, the two governments, or real sons connected with continental politics, have felt it expedient, on the whole, to disregard this suffering. But it is stated that the latter has now reached to such an extent (amounting to the actual starvation of several families) that it is felt that the time has come when intervention

must take place. It is believed by those best informed upon the subject that this intervention will take the form of a joint memorial or manifesto on the part of the Governments of England, France and Spain, and perhaps also of two of the other of a Democrat to the United State- Senate as the European Governments, setting forth that they have maintained strict neutrality as long as there was any prospect that the Government would be able to restore the revolted States to Who, upon reading these glorious results, can their allegiance; but that, at the end of eigh teen months of war, the military power of the Southern States is greater than ever, and the prospert of a successful termination of the war is further off now than at any previous per'od. That it is for the interest of the whole civilized world that the hopeless contest should now be abandoned That the Southern States have abundantly proven their ability to maintain a separate and independent existence. That, according to the rules adopted by the United States Government de facto Governments ought to be acknowled ed; and that, therefore, the Governments of England, France and Spain acknowledge and recognize the Southern Confede racy as an independent nation, and declare their intention of breaking the block de of their ports and trading with them.

Such is the programme as generally believed here. It is said that such action on the part of the European Governments will not necessarily lead to war with them, nor will the United States Government relax or abandon on ac court of it its endeavors to crash the rebellion. The latter is probably true. I do not see how the former can be

prove true, and the country be involved in a European war, or, what would be still more disgrace ful, be compelled to let go our grasp of the rebels and "let the Umon slide," the people will not join the secesting States. be slow to fix the responsibility where it belongs. It is now capable of demonstration that if Gen. McClellan had been left in the position in which Gen. Scott wished him to act, that of General in-Chief, the war would have been over by this time and the Union restored It was the interference with his plans by the Administration which has caused the prolongation of the war, and which will continue to prolong it until he is again re stored to that position. It is now certain that there is no other General who has grasp of mind enough to conduct successfully a war of such immense proportions as this has become. If the Administration is wise enough to restore him to the position from which he was so unjustly displaced, and does not again interfere with his plans, he will yet bring the war to a successful termination. But it will now require a million of men, and both a summer and winter campaign. In the way that the war is conducted now, we always manage to attack, with an inferior force. a superior force of rebels; or else we expect a Union General with 50,000 troops to pursue and capture (or "bag," to use the slang term which the radicals use so glibly) a rebel army of 75,000 The recent attempt to break up the railroad between Charleston and Savannah is one instance. That expedition, the New York Tribune states, "was not a surcess. In plain words, the Union forces were defeated." How could anything else be expected when so greatly outcombered? The recent affairs in Kentucky constitute another instance. Every mulitary man here declares that General Buell's conduct was splendid; that he did all that any General could have done. This

#### The American Question in Europe -A Remarkable Conver ation.

can be easily accomplished.

Ex Governor Morehead, of Kentucky was en- How he Regarded the Nomination of Lincoln and tertained at a grand banquet by the "Southern Club" of Liverpool, on the 13th ult., at the Adelphi Hotel in that town. Mr. Geo W. Holt presided, and the company numbered about hity thority has been played off at Bultimore, where gentlemen, members of the club Strong secesthe Confederate flag played an important part in the decoration of the room. A few days before the banquet, Mr. Morehead delivered a lengthy address on American affairs before the members of the Southern Club.

In the course of this address, the ex Governor detailed the substance of a private conversation between President Lincoln and the Representatives of the Bor er States, just after troops had been thrown into Fort Sumner. On that occasion, said Mr Morehead, I said to him:-"Mr. President, you say you were accidentally selected, and elected by a party. You were the candidate of the party; but when you were elected, sir, I thought-I have been taught to believethat you were the President of the Union I op posed you, sir," I said to him, "with ail the zeal majority, according to the vote that hid been woolly head, could be sold for a negro!"

minority President he was not the first, and that, Abram Pryne, or the question, Ought Ameriat all events, he had obtained more votes than can Slavery to be Perjetuated?" Here is the we could muster for any other man." I respond way in which he argued the affirmative of the ed at once to him that I did not intend to recall question; we quote from the report of the disto him that he was a minority President, but sim cussion published in a Philadelphia paper at the ply to announce the broad fact that he was the time: President, not of the men who voted for him, "The continuation of slavery is absolutely but of the whole people of the United States, necessary to prevent the civilized negroes of the General D novambere interposed and presented South from relapping into their old savage state. three alternative propositions to him. First, that in which the slaveholders first found them. I as he might remain perfectly idle and passive, and sert that 'American slavery' is a blessing; a blesslet the disintegration of the States go on as it ing to the muster, a blessing to the white slave had gone on; secondly, give guarantees such as holders of the South, a blessing to the civilized were asked, and bring the whole power of his white race in general and a blessing to the negro Administration to bear in obtaining those guaran. slaves in particular

I ventured to appeal to him, in a manner in which rounded in the latter by the refining, elevating I never appealed to any other man, and never ex influence of Black Republicanism!" pect to do again. I said that as to the last prop- Spe king of Calhoun, he says "He was a man osition I desired to say one word; that I trusted of unblemished character, a consistent member and prayed to God that he would not resort to of the church, and a firm believer in the truth of blue army blouse, constituted, with a cap, the coercion; that if he did, the history of his Ad the Bible I hope, may, I believe, he has found ministration would be written in blood, and all a welcome retreat from the cares and anxieties of the waters of the Atlantic Ocean could never political strile, in the paradise of our God, where wash it from his hands. ["Hear, hear," and ap- the harsh epithets and rude insults of unprincipled diers had slept the night previous. These ashes plause | He asked me what I would do, and it I freedom shriekers and false hearted Abolitionists meant by coercion the collecting of the revenue will never fall upon his ear; for that class of and the almost noked soldiers sought them as a and the taking back of the forts which he said men, after death, never travel in the direction of

to force the seceding States into obedience.

belonged to the United States? I replied that that was the only mode in which "As churches at the South, we cannot affiliate wrapred up in rags, their shoes having been either it was possible that he could under the Constitut with men who fight under the dark and piratical lost on their thirty-two days' march or worn out. tion resort to coercion-by an attempt to collect flag of Abolitionism, and whose infernal altare

the revenue and to take back the forts. He had plaged himself in a chair with rounds to it, a th is feet upon the highest round-a long, lanky

min, with very large side whiskers, with his el-Intercention caused by the former action of the bows upon his knees, and his hands upon the sides of his face, in a listening attitude, and when he woul i speak he dropped his hands, and raised his head. Dropping his hands and raising his head, he said he would tell me a little anecdote which had happened when he first came to the bar. An old man, he said, had applied to him to bring a suit, and made out a capital case as he thought, but when the evidence was detailed before the jury it was the worst case that he had ever listened to, and whilst the evidence was going on the old min came listening to the evidence himself, and whispered in his ear, "Guy

it up" [Laughter ] "Now," said he "Governor, wouldn't this be guvin it up?" I said to him, "Mr President, it may be said that it would be 'govin it up,' but hadn't you better 'guy it up' without bloodshed than drench this land with blood, and then have to 'guv it up?'" [Applause ] He said he had sworn to see the laws faithfully executed, and addressing himselt to me, he said, "I would like to know from you what I am to do with my oath of office?" I said to him that he had taken a solemn outh to see the laws faithfully executed, but that Congress was then in session, and application had been made to Congress to give to the President of the United States the power to collect the revenue by armed ve-sels outside of the ports, and Congress had refused to give

"It." I said, "Congress fails to give the necessary power to you. Mr President, to collect the revenue by vessels outside the ports, how are you to collect it? Do you think that you can send a collector to the port of Charleston, to the port of Savannah, or of New Orleans, to collect the revnue there? Is it not an impossibility, and does four o to bind you to do a thing that is impossible? As to the forts, that is a mere matter with in your direction, sir. You can withdraw the troops if you please. You are the Commanderin Chief, and it belongs to you either to keep them there or to withdraw them totally, and prevent a collision and a consequent deadly and ru-

"Well," said he, rusing himself again, "I will only answer you by telling you a little anecdote which struck me-excuse me," says he," "a little anecdote which struck me as you were going on. It is from Æsop's Fables, and doubtless in vonr school boy days you have read it. Æsop, you know," says he, "illustrates great princip es often by making mute animals speak and act, and according to him there was a lion once that was desperately in love with a beautiful lady, and he courted the lady, and the lady became enamored of him, and agreed to marry him, and the old people were asked for their consent. They were atraid of the power of the lion with his long and sharp claws and his tusks, and they said to him, We can have no objection to so respeciable a personage as you, but our daughter is trail and delicate, and we hope that you will submit to have your claws cut off and your tusks drawn, because they might do very serious injury to her.' The lion submitted, being very much in love His claws were cut off and his tusks drawn, and they took clubs and knocked him on

I replied, I think, about in substance, this; that it was an exceedingly interesting anecdote, and very apropos, but not altogether a satisfacto ry answer to me. We had before that conversed sitting in a semi-circle round the President; but Mr. Reeves rose from his chair, and, with a digaity and an eloquence I have seldom heard sur passed in the course of my life, he appealed to him. He told him he was then a very old man; that there had never been a throb of his heart that was not in favor of the perpetuation of the Union; that he came there with a hope and a wish to perpetuate it, and that all his effor s had been exected in endeavering to procure such guarantees as would perpetuate it; but that he desired to say to him-and he said it with a trem bling voice-in order that he might know, and not say thereafter that he was not fully warned, If these rumors of foreign intervention should that he agreed with every word I had said with regard to the horrors of this annicipated war, and that if he did resort to coercion, Virginia would

the head. [Laughter.]

"Nay, sir," he said, "old as I am, and dearly as I have loved this Union, in that eve at I go with all my heart and soul " [Hear, bear ] Mr. Lincoln jumped up from his chair, as Mr. Reeves was stanning, advanced one step toward him and said: "Mr. Reeves! Mr. Reeves! it Virginia will stay in. I will withdraw the croops from Fort Sumter." Mr. Reeves stepped back and said-"Mr. President, I have no authority to speak for Virginia; but, if you do that, it will be one of the wisest things you have ever done. Do that, and give us guarantees, and I can only promise you that whatever influence I possess shall be extended to promote the Union and restore it to what it was." We then, all of us, got up and were standing. He said: "Weil, gentlemen, I have been wondering very much whether, if Mr. Douglas or Mr. Bell had been elected President, you would have dared to talk to them as freely as you have to me." I did not exactly hear the answer, but I am told that Mr. Guthrie answered him about in this way; "Mr. President, if Gen. Washington occupied the seat that you will soon fill, and had it been necessary to talk to him as we have to you, to save such a Union as this, I. for one, should talk to him as we have to you."

There the conversation ended, and the deputation went away with the impression that wer was impossible. They were, however, soon undeceived. The President entered upon the duties or his office with a declaration that, if there was a coldision, it should not be his fault, at the very time that he was preparing an armament in New York to reinforce Fort Sumter. The Confeder "bagging" of a whole army is not a thing that ates then, observed Mr Morchead, chose to fire first in self-delense, and took the fort before the armament come there.

### Parson Brownlow as he Was.

and Hamlin Two Years Ago-How he Defended American Slavery and Assaited Northern Abolitionism Four Years Ago-What he Pro poses to do with "Blue bellied Yankees."

The Abolutonists having brought Parson Brownlow into this State as a missionary of the J. J. REYNOLDS has gone to Washington in remost "infernal" Abolition incendiarism, perhaps the people would like to know something of the old vagabond's political antecedents.

It was immediately after he came North last winter that he asserted that the surest and speediest way to kill the rebellion was to "hang the leading Abolitionists of the North and Secessionsts of the South upon the same tree."

At the time of the nomination of Lincoln and H mlin for President and Vice President by the Republican National Convention in this city. Brownlow was editor of the Knoxville (Tenn ) Whiq, and here are the words in which he announced the nominations:

"The Black Republicans at Chicago, after a and energy of which I was master. I endeavored stormy session, some fighting, and much abuse of to prevent your election, not because I had any each other, have, in the midst of liquor and much personal feelings of enmity towards you, but be hard swearing, nominated Abe Lincoln, the Illicause I believed that it would lead to the very re | nois Abolitionist, who was supported by Buchan suit that we now witness. I opposed you, sir, en's Administration eighteen months ago, for the but you are my President; you have been elected Schate, in opposition to Dougl's On the ticket according to the forms of the Constitution, and with this Administration pet is Senator Hamlin, you are the President of the people of the United of Maine, an Abolitionist of the John Brown-States, and I think that some little deference is Helper school-a man who, for mind, manner, due to the opinions of those who constitute the morals, teatures, month, mose, dark skin and

polled, of 1,100,000 men in the Unite! States." This was two years ago. Four years ago he He at once rather briskly said, "If he was a beld a public discussion in Philadelphia with Rev.

tees; or, thirdly, resort to coercion, and attempt "The morals and character of the negroes them-elves are of a far higher grade in the slave When the conversation had slackened a little. States than in the free States, aithough sur

God's habitation!

smoke with the vile incense of Northern fanaticism! I have no confidence in either the politi-

"There are true, reliable, conservative, pious and patriotic man in the North, and there are similar men in the South who come from the North. Miss Jane Coombs but they are not among the craceless upita ors. And it I find any of these agitators in heavenwhere I expect to go after death-I shall conclude they have entered that world of joy by practicing gross fraud upon the door-keener!

sentiment of an eminent Southern statesman, now no more, Governor McDuffie, that 'slavery THE HONEYMOON. is the corner stone of our republican edifice;' much tauded, but nowhere accredited dogma of Thomas Jefferson's that 'all men are born equal.' God never intended to make the negro the equalof the white man, either morally, mentally or When the angel Gabriel sounds the last trump

of God, and calls the nations of the earth to judgment-then, and not before, will slavery be Private Boxes .. abolished south of Mason and Dixon's line! "Really, the only way to civilize and christianize benighted Africa is to annex that east continent to the United States and let our people reduce them to slavery, set them to work, and thus

develop the resources of Africa. "I can tell the genleman, and all who are of like resolution, that if their great grand children live to see 'American slavery' eradicated from the States South, where it now is, by the sanction of law and the provisions of our Constitution, as well as with the approbation of God homself, they will live till their heads are as gray as a Norwegian rat We came honestly by the slaves at the South-we are teaching them as the law of God directs-and before we will have them seized and carried off by abolitionists, we will pour out our blood as freely as we would water. The South is able to take care of herself, and she intends to do it, at all hazards, and to the last extremity. . . . And when your bluebellied Yankees come South, with 'Sharpe's ritles and Holy Bibles,' to seize upon our slaves, let me say to you that they will not find themselves in

With this exposure of the man as he was, and congratulating "infernal" abolitionism upon so valuable an accession as he is to its forces, we drop the subject .- Chicago Times.

### Inhuman Treatment-How the Abo. litionists Do It.

An Abolitionist living at Noble, Illinois, recently went to Cairo, where it seems they have a regular slave market, for the purpose of procuring a lot of negroes to work on his farm. The negroes were selected and the price asked for them paid, when the philanthropic Abolitionist got aboard the car- with his chattles and took them to his home in Noble

bors gave him to understand that it he did not remove them back where he got them they would burn his house and inflict other summary punish ment upon him. Under these circumstances the Abolitionist, who belongs to the dyed in thewool school, took the negroes to the railroad, but instead of sending them to Cairo, paid their way to Vincennes, Indiana

When the cars arrived at Vincennes the ne groes were put off. They begged hard to be taken further, but of course the conductor had no right to grant their wishes. Upon investigation of their condition, it was found that their Abolition master had sent them away entirely destitute of money-only giving them a single five cent piece for the benefit of the whole

Among the negroes was a woman who was not expected to live from illness when put upon the train, and who was wholly destitute, as well as all the rest of the negroes, of the commonest comforts. Of course these negroes will be sent back from Vincennes to the brutal wretch who has thus turned them out upon the world

The above is but a fair illustration of the hypoerisy of the pretended humanitarians who are so greatly distressed about the "poor negro."-N. A. Ledger.

#### A Victim of the Bastile from our District.

During the late canvass for Congress in this District, at the request of the Hon. W S Ho!man, the Hon Richard D Slater, of Dearborn county, made a Democratic speech at Dover in that county. The speeches of Holman and Slater were identically to the same points, and the sentiments enunciated the same. Holman indorsed the speech of Slater entire, and he was indorsed by the people of this District by nearly three thousand majority over his Abolition com petitor. It not being deemed advisable to arrest a member of Congress, the base minions of Abo lition power had Mr. Slater arrested and incarcer ated in Lincoln's Bastile at Indianapolis.

Mr. Slater has represented his county in the State Legislature for ten veers, is an honorable gentleman, esteemed wherever known, and as true and loval to our white man's Government as any one living He is, however, an unflinching Democrat, devoted to constitutional liberty, and for this and no other reason he has been made the mark of Abolition malice. For advocating the principles for which every Democrat and conservative citizen in this district solemnly voted, he is deprived of his liberty, without charges, without lawful authority, and against every principle of law, justice and constitutional guaranty. How much of this despotism are we fated to encounter? Is this thing to go on unceasingly, and yet no voice be lifted in condem ration of such tyranny? Do the Democracy of this district who love their liberties not owe it to them elves to call a Democratic Convention and speak out as freemen against this outrageous and infamous assault upon constitutional diberty and the rights o the citizen?

O! Liberty, can man resign thee.
Once having felt thy generous flame?
Can dung one, bolts, or bars confine thee? Or whips thy noble spirit tame?

Too long the world has wept, bewsiling - That fal-chood's dagger tyrants wield, But freedom is our sword and shield, And all their arts are unaveiling, Rushville Jacksonian

The Lafayette Journal says that General sponse to a telegraphic request from the Secretary of War. It is probable that he will be tendered an important command.

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